

# Western Carolinian.

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The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. An advertisement inserted in the Editor, must be paid for, or they will not be attended to.

## Salem Male Academy.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Trustees of the Female Academy at Salem, Stokes county, North-Carolina, intend opening a *Boarding School for Boys*, also, in the same place; in which all the branches of a good English Education will be taught—and besides that, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages.

The undersigned, on whom the superintendence of this School will devolve, begs further leave to state, that five competent Teachers will be employed for the various branches of instruction; and that every exertion will be made to render this institution worthy of the patronage and confidence of parents and guardians, by adopting and pursuing such a course of education and school-discipline, as will be calculated to improve the mind, regulate the conduct, and preserve the health of the pupils. And while endeavoring to prepare them for a life of usefulness and respectability in this world, the higher concerns of eternity will not be lost sight of, but a conscientious care be taken to imbue their minds with religious knowledge and impressions.

The pupils will board and lodge under the same roof with their teachers, and be continually subject to their inspection.

The School will commence, and be opened for the reception of scholars, by the first of July next.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate from thirty to forty pupils.

The terms of admittance will be: Entrance money, \$5. Board, including bedding, washing, and tuition, embracing Reading, Grammar, Composition, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Surveying, History and Geography, \$35 per quarter, payable in advance; instruction in Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Music and Drawing, each \$3 per quarter. Books, stationery, and other contingent expenses, placed to account. Clothes found by the parents, or placed to account at their option. No pupils are admitted under eight, or above twelve years of age. Applications, mentioning name, age, &c. received by

ANDREW BENAË, Pastor of the Congregation at Salem N. C. Salem, May 18, 1826. 6118

## Tailoring.

### THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that finding the village of Concord a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand. 95tf

Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come. Be it known, that I, Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. Thos. V. Canon, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorize and empower the said Thos. V. Canon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the said Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System of Tailoring. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of February, 1826. 99 ALLEN WARD, [seal.]

State of North Carolina, Burke county: COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April term, 1826. James Robinson and others vs. William Spencer, adm'r, and others: Petition for distribution. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John, James and George Spencer and Elizabeth his wife, Wood and Margaret his wife, Wood and Nancy his wife, James Ryden and Charity his wife, Vaughn and Mary his wife, John Bonham and Izabella his wife, Zachariah, Ezekiel and Wm. Robison, James Spencer, McGaw and Elizabeth his wife, Philip Crail and Margaret his wife, Benjamin Brindle and Catharine his wife, are not residents of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks successively, that the above named persons be and appear at the next term of the county court aforesaid, to be held at the court-house in Morganton on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there be made party petitioners or defendants, or a final decree will be made in the premises, and the distribution made agreeably to the prayer of the petition. 6t20 Attest: J. ERWIN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, Rowan county: IN Equity, April term, 1826. Joseph Lathroe and Anna his wife, vs. Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife: Petition for the sale of real estate. The complainants having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not residents of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendants, Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife, appear at Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, or show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, an order of sale will be made absolute, and they estopped from making any future objection. SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. m. c. Price adv. 54. 3mt20

## UNITED STATES LAWS.

[By Authority.]

An act supplementary to the several acts for ascertaining titles and claims to lands in the St. Helena and Jackson Court-House Land District.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims to land contained in abstract A, B, and E, of the report of the Register and Receiver of the Land District of St. Helena Court House, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the nineteenth January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in obedience to an act of Congress of the twenty-sixth of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the claims embraced in the supplemental report of the Register and Receiver, under date of the fifth of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and which are recommended for confirmation, be, and the same are hereby confirmed, so far as they may come within the provisions of, and be conformable to, the principles, limitations, and restrictions of the act of the third March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled, "An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land Offices in the Districts east of the Island of New-Orleans."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Register and Receiver of said District shall possess the same powers and perform the said duties in relation to the claims confirmed by this act, as are given to and required of them by the act of Congress, of the eighth of May one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, entitled, "An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims and titles to lands, and establishing land offices in the District east of the island of New-Orleans." Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to extend further than a relinquishment of all right and title to said lands, on the part of the United States, without prejudice to the interest of third powers.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Register and Receiver, and Clerk of said Land Office, at St. Helena, shall continue to have and receive, for the term of twelve months from the passing of this act, the same salary for the performance of the duties required of them by this act, and the acts to which this is a supplement, as is now allowed by law, which shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Speaker of the House of Representatives  
JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
Approved—May 5, 1826.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from French ships in the ports of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on the application of a Consul or Vice Consul of France, made in writing, stating that the person therein named has deserted from a public or private vessel of France, while in any port of the United States, and on proof, by the exhibition of the register of the vessel, ship's roll, or other official document, that the person named belonged, at the time of desertion, to the crew of said vessel, it shall be the duty of any court, judge, justice or other magistrate, having competent power to issue warrants, to cause the said person to be arrested for examination; and if, on the examination, the facts stated are found to be true, the person arrested, not being a citizen of the United States, shall be delivered up to the Consul or Vice Consul, to be sent back to the dominions of France; or, on the request, and at the expense of the said Consul or Vice Consul, shall be detained, until the Consul or Vice Consul finds an opportunity to send him back to the dominions of France: Provided, nevertheless, That no person shall be detained more than three months after his arrest, but at the end of that time shall be set at liberty, and shall not be molested, for the same cause.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force, so long as the Convention of the twenty-fourth of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, between the United States and France, shall be mutually obligatory on the parties to it, and no longer.  
Approved—May 4, 1826.

An act for altering the time of holding the session of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the sessions of the Circuit Courts of the United States, for the Districts of Georgia and South Carolina.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the session of the Supreme Court, heretofore held on the first Monday of February annually, shall, instead thereof, be held on the second Monday of January annually; and all actions, suits, appeals, recognisances, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever, pending, or which may be pending in said Court, or returnable thereto, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and decided, in like manner as if the time of holding said session had not been altered.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sixth Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Georgia, which is by law appointed to be holden on the fourth day of December annually, shall hereafter be holden on the fourth Monday in November annually; and that the sixth Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of South Carolina, which is by law appointed to be holden on the fourth Tuesday of November, annually, shall hereafter be holden on the second Monday in December annually; and that all process which have been issued, and all recognisances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings which have been continued to said Courts respectively, on the days heretofore provided by law for their meeting, shall be returned, and held continued to the said Courts, at the times herein provided for the meeting of the said Courts respectively.  
Approved—May 4, 1826.

An act to exempt the Professors, Tutors, Stewards, and Students of the different Seminaries of Learning in the District of Columbia, from military duty.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Professors, Tutors, Stewards and Students of the different Seminaries of Learning in the District of Columbia, be, and they hereby are, declared to be exempt from the performance of militia duty, except in case of war.  
Approved—May 4, 1826.

An act to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark a line dividing the Territory of Florida from the State of Georgia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States of America be, and he is hereby, authorized, in conjunction with the constituted authorities of the State of Georgia, to cause to be run and distinctly marked, the line dividing the Territory of Florida from the State of Georgia, from the junction of the rivers Chatahochie and Flint, to the head of St. Mary's river; and for that purpose, he is hereby authorized to appoint a Commissioner, or Surveyor, or both, as in his opinion may be necessary: Provided, That the line so to be run and marked, shall be run straight from the junction of said rivers Chatahochie and Flint, to the point designated at the head of St. Mary's river, by the Commissioners appointed under the third article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between the United States of America and the King of Spain, made at San Lorenzo el Real, on the seventh and twentieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five: And provided also, That the compensation to be allowed to the person or persons, to be appointed by the President of the United States, shall not exceed in amount the compensation allowed by the government of Georgia to the person or persons appointed on its part, for the same object.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the person or persons so to be appointed, by the President of the United States, with such as have been or shall be appointed for the same purpose, on the part of the State of Georgia, after they, in conjunction, shall have run and distinctly marked said line, shall make two fair drafts, or maps thereof, both of which shall be certified by them, and one of which shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for the United States, and the other delivered to the Governor of Georgia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying this act into execution, the sum of five thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.  
Approved—May 2, 1826.

An act to extend the lines of certain Land Districts in the State of Missouri.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the western boundary of the Land District of Cape Girardeau, and of the Western District in the State of Missouri, be, and the same is hereby extended to the Western boundary of the State of Missouri.  
Approved—May 4, 1826.

An act making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a Mission at the Congress of Panama.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission at the Congress of Panama; that is to say:

For the outfits of two Envoys extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the salaries for the same, at the rate of nine thousand dollars per year, eighteen thousand: Provided, That it shall not be lawful to pay to either of the said Envoys, more than nine thousand dollars for his salary in any one year, in the capacity of Public Minister abroad.

For the Secretary of the mission at Panama, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, two thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said mission, two thousand dollars.  
Approved—May 4, 1826.

An act making further Provision for the Extinction of the debt Due to the United States, by the Purchasers of Public Lands.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands," approved May eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the provisions of the act entitled "An Act explanatory of an act entitled an act to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public lands," approved May the twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be, and the same are hereby, severally revived and continued in force, in all respects whatsoever, until the fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the legal holder of any certificate of lands purchased from the United States, which land has reverted by virtue of the provisions of the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, or the several acts supplementary thereto; or which, by virtue of the fifth section of the act of tenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, is subject to be sold for the balance due thereon with interest; or which, under the provisions of the said act, has become forfeited to the United States, since the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty, and which has not been sold, shall be permitted to redeem the same at any time previous to the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; on paying the amount of the purchase money due, exclusive of interest, with a deduction of thirty-seven and a half per cent.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if the legal holder of any certificate of further credit

extended to purchasers of public lands by the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An Act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty," shall previous to the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, discharge the amount due on such certificate, by relinquishment or payment, or both, such holder shall be entitled to a remission of all interest due thereon at the day of such discharge, together with a deduction of thirty-seven and a half per cent. on the amount actually paid in cash.  
Approved—May 4, 1826.

An act to alter the times of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of New-York, and the April Term of the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of July next, the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of New-York shall commence and be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the last Mondays in May and October, instead of the times heretofore established by law. And the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, shall be held on the last Wednesday in April, instead of the time heretofore established by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all indictments, informations, suits, or actions, and proceedings of every kind, whether of a civil or criminal nature, pending in the said Courts respectively, on the first day of July next, shall thereafter have day in Court, and be proceeded in, heard, tried, and determined, on the days herein appointed, for holding the said Courts respectively, in the same manner as they might and ought to have been done, had the said Courts been holden respectively on the days heretofore directed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all writs, suits, actions, or recognisances, or proceedings, which are or shall be instituted, served, commenced, had, or taken to the said Circuit Courts, or either of them, to have been holden as heretofore directed by law, shall be returnable to, entered in, heard, tried, and have day in Court, in each of the said Courts respectively, to be holden at the times by this act directed, in the same manner as might and ought to have been done, had the said Courts been holden at the times heretofore directed by law.  
Approved—May 4, 1826.

An act to authorize a subscription for stock, on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to subscribe for, or purchase, in the name, and for the use of the United States, not exceeding one thousand shares, of the capital stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and to pay for the same, at such times, and in such proportions, as may be required of, and paid by other stockholders of said company, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, said shares can be procured for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars each.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall vote for President and Directors of said Company, according to such number of shares, and shall receive, upon the said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States, for the shares aforesaid.  
Approved—May 13, 1826.

An act making further appropriation for compensation and mileage to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the compensation and mileage, granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and Delegates of Territories; and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.  
Approved—May 14, 1826.

An act to confirm certain Claims to Lands in the District of Opelousas, in Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several claims to lands, recommended for confirmation in the report of the Register of the Land Office at Opelousas, in the State of Louisiana, dated on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and which are designated in that report by letter A, and numbered one, two, three, four, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, four-

teen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-seven, and ninety, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed agreeably to the said report: Provided, That this confirmation shall operate only as a relinquishment of the claim of the United States to the lands hereby confirmed.  
Approved—May 16, 1826.

An act for the sale of a House and Lot in New-Orleans, and a Store-House at the Quarantine Ground in Louisiana.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell a house and lot, in Royal street, in the City of New-Orleans, heretofore used for the District Court of the United States, and a public store-house and lot of land at Quarantine Ground, in the State of Louisiana, whenever, in his opinion, the same shall be deemed expedient.  
Approved—May 15, 1826.

An act to alter the lines between the Land Districts in the Territory of Michigan.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the boundaries of the Southern Land District, in the Territory of Michigan, as established by the act passed the third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, entitled, "An act to establish an additional land office in the Territory of Michigan," shall be so altered, as that from the point where the present boundary line between the third and fourth townships south intersects the meridian line, the boundary of the said District shall run north with the meridian line, until it shall intersect the base line, and thence with the said line west to Lake Michigan.  
Approved—May 16, 1826.

An act to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, in certain cases.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time allowed for the redemption of lands which have been, or may be, sold for the non-payment of taxes, under the several acts passed on the second August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, &c.; the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, for laying and collecting a direct tax within the United States, so far as the same have been purchased for, or on behalf of the United States, be revived and be extended for the further term of two years, from and after the expiration of the present session of Congress: Provided, also, That, on such redemption, interest shall be paid at the rate of twenty per centum on the taxes aforesaid, and on the addition of twenty per centum chargeable thereon; and the right of redemption shall ensure, as well to the heirs and assignees of the land so purchased on behalf of the United States, as to the original owners thereof.  
Approved—May 16, 1826.

An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of the House belonging to the United States at the Hague.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be sold and conveyed, the house and lot belonging to the United States at the Hague, which was conveyed to the United States, by virtue of a resolution of the Continental Congress, of the twenty-seventh of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-two.  
Approved—May 18, 1826.

An act supplementary to an act providing for the disposition of three several tracts of land in Tuscarawas County, in the State of Ohio, and other purposes, passed the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to adopt such measures as, in his judgment, the interests of the United States, and the parties concerned, may require, for the purpose of carrying into full and complete effect the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the intentions of Congress, as expressed in said act.  
Approved—May 20, 1826.



## POLITICAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CANADIAN.

**Mr. White.** As a constant subscriber to your paper, and a steadfast political friend of yours, I ask of you to publish Mr. Carson's speech, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the bill making appropriations for the President's House. I am not of that class of politicians who wish to effect their object by abusing those in power, against whom they can wield nothing more potent. Although I am not friendly to Mr. Adams' administration, I will not join those whose aim it seems to be to bully and beat him out of the office he now fills. When his constitutional term expires, three years hence, my vote shall be contributed to elect another man. In the mean time, I am desirous the people should be made acquainted with all the acts of the administration; and as some truths have been brought to light in Mr. Carson's speech, I wish to see it published in your paper. I should, to be sure, preferred to have seen them told in a less exceptionable manner; but the People, I think, are fully competent to separate the chaff from the wheat.

### REMARKS OF MR. CARSON, OF N. C.

In the Committee of the Whole, upon the bill making appropriations for furnishing the President's House, and to carry on the Public Buildings.

The question being upon striking out that part which appropriates twenty five thousand dollars to furnishing the President's house—

Mr. Carson said, I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, to trouble the Committee with a so literary remark upon this subject, but a sense of duty impels me to do so, and from this duty I shall not shrink. Before I can vote for the appropriation of a single dollar to make further decorations for the President's Palace, I must know who it is that will disburse the money, as well as for what particular kind of furniture it is to be expended.

It will be recollected, Mr. Chairman, that, at the last session of Congress, fourteen thousand dollars were appropriated for this particular purpose. This sum, as appears from the documents before us, was placed, by order of the President, under the control of his son, Mr. John Adams jr.; and how was it expended? Why, sir, the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Forsyth,) has said, that "there are items in the account rendered, which he could have wished had been kept in the dark and never brought to light, and he had to regret that they are now placed on the public records of this House." I, too, Mr. Chairman, regret that there are such records, and I more especially regret that such disposition should have been made of the public money confided to the President. I again ask, how was this money expended? I solicit the indulgence of the Committee, whilst I repeat a few of the items as furnished in the official report of Mr. J. Adams, jr.:

Item, "To L. Kervand, for Billiard Table, \$50.00  
To B. P. Pomroy, for Billiard Balls, 6.00  
To P. Thompson, for Chess-men, 23.50"

&c. &c. Is it possible, Mr. Chairman, to believe that it ever was intended by Congress, that the public money should be applied to the purchase of gaming tables and gambling furniture? And if it is right to purchase billiard tables and chess-men, why not purchase also, pharo banks, playing cards, race horses, and every other necessary article to complete a system of gambling at the President's palace; and let it at once be understood by the People, that this is a most splendid gambling administration.

Mr. Chairman, such conduct in the Chief Magistrate of this nation, is enough to shock and alarm the religious, the moral, and reflecting part of the community; especially when we see such an administration attempting to revolutionize the Catholic Religion in South America, and to promulgate the true doctrines of our Saviour, by sending ministers to Panama. But, Mr. Chairman, there are other items in the account rendered, which I do not truly comprehend.

The items for the single article of DRY GOODS, amounts to upwards of twenty seven hundred dollars. What part of the furniture, Mr. Chairman, was this? Not carpeting, sir, for I discover that article under its proper name.

It is most obvious, Mr. Chairman, that the fourteen thousand dollars have been expended in a most extraordinary manner, and we are now called on to add twenty-five thousand more. I for one, sir, can never vote for any further sum, until I have an assurance that it will not be expended for the purpose of completing the gambling arrangements of the Palace.

But, sir, let it not be said, that I charge the President of the United States with being a gambler. I would only be understood as saying, that those are articles made use of for that purpose.

Before, however, the vote is taken upon this subject, let me again ask the attention of the Committee, to the letter of Mr. JOHN ADAMS, jr. in the conclusion of his report. He says, "in rendering this account, it may not be improper to remark, that the expenditures have all been made with an eye to the strictest economy." &c.

With an eye to the strictest economy? Item, "billiard table \$50;" item, "chess-

men \$23 50." Yet all has been expended with an eye to the strictest economy! Sir, there is no doubt but those articles are considered cheap by that gentleman. But if this be economy, I for one am not disposed to appropriate any more of the public money for such economical purposes. I hope this part of the bill, sir, will be stricken out.

## FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

From a New-York paper.

Captain West, of the packet ship Montezuma, arrived at this port from Liverpool, has brought Liverpool papers down to the 8th ult. inclusive, and a London paper of the 7th.

The riots in the manufacturing districts still continue. At an affray at Bradford several persons were wounded, and some severely, by the Yorkshire Hussars. The military force is increased in the manufacturing districts.

Symptoms of the revival of trade have manifested themselves in Huddersfield. In the woollen factory of Peddy & Co. the workmen are employed from day light in the morning till 10 o'clock at night. Several other factories are fully employed.

A number of the clothing villages in the neighborhood of Leeds, have become unusually active.

Subscriptions to the amount of eighteen thousand pounds were raised in one day in London, for the benefit of the distressed operative and manufacturers. Subscriptions have also commenced in different parts of England. The application of the money is entrusted to a committee.

The London Morning Chronicle, of May 5, affirms that all the Silk weavers in Spitalfields were in full employment, and expresses the belief that there would soon be a demand for all sorts of manufactured goods. Courier, of the 6th, expresses, also, its confident expectation, that the crisis was over in the manufacturing districts, so far as related to any acts of insubordination.

At Edinburg, Dr. Hamilton, Jr. has obtained a verdict of \$3000 against Dr. Hope, for calling him a liar.

Mr. Hume, on 4th May, spoke four hours on the state of the nation, and moved forty-seven resolutions.

A London paper says, nothing more fully proves that Fortune is blind, than her giving £30,000 in Prizes to two Members of Parliament who voted against Lotteries.

The Colossal Lion to be erected on the field of Waterloo is finished; it is 13 feet high and 17 feet long.

The question of Parliamentary reform has been debated with much warmth in the House of Commons.

According to Parliamentary returns, England and Wales contain 1,687 brewers, and 46,113 victuallers; of the latter 28,598 brew their own beer. Scotland contains 237 brewers, and 5,625 victuallers, and of the latter only 249 brew their own beer.

A great number of counterfeit sovereigns, made chiefly from "Egyptian ore," were in circulation, in London, and so well executed as scarcely to be detected but by the application of aquafortis.

On the 5th May, in the House of Commons, a Petition was presented complaining of the facetious Irish judge, Lord Norbury, as incompetent on the bench. The Petition was from Daniel O'Connell, Barrister of Dublin. Mr. O'Connell represented that John Norbury was so deaf, that it required great effort to make him hear; that he had been sound asleep during important trials, &c.; and that the Petitioner was ready to prove these facts at the bar—but that he would withdraw complaint if any Irish Judge would declare on his conscience that he thought Lord Norbury competent to try questions of property and life.

In the night of the 11th April, a tremendous fire broke out at St. Pierre Eglise, France, department de la Manche, which destroyed 58 houses before it could be got under, the wind being high and there being no engines near. The Vicar of the town was among the most active in endeavouring to extinguish the flames.

## THE GREEKS.

The London papers state, that official accounts of the death of Ibrahim Pacha, at Prevesa, had been received at Corfu, on the 4th of April. He died before the messengers sent to Corfu for medical aid, could return. The news is confirmed by contemporaneous accounts from Corfu, Zante, Leghorn, Ancona, Trieste, &c.

The London Courier of the 4th May, contains the following important information, (if true) stated to have been received from Amsterdam, under date of May 1:—A letter from Brody, in Galicia, of April 15, says news had been received from Odessa, March 30th, Syra, 13th, Smyrna 18th, and Constantinople 19th, all stating that Com. Hamilton had announced to the Greek Government the recognition of the independence of Greece by England and Russia. The dates appear to be old style.

The 2d letter from Odessa, March 31—(old style) says, "thirty seven ships have arrived in 4 days from Constantinople."

ple. They confirm the above news, and add, that Com. Hamilton had caused hostilities to cease between the Turks and Greek."

## LATEST FROM COLOMBIA.

By the brig James Coulter, Ferguson, arrived at this port in 19 days from Lagaira, papers and letter to the 20th of May, inclusive, have been received. Tranquillity had been completely restored in Venezuela; and the municipalities of Valencia and Caracas had invested General Paez with the supreme authority of civil and military chief of Venezuela, until the arrival of President Bolivar, "for the maintenance of public order and tranquillity; for raising armies for the defence of the country from foreign invasion, or other acts of hostility, and for preserving regularity in the administration." A convention of the people, which was not to have been held until 1831, is to be assembled at an earlier period, "to deliberate on the form of government most consonant with the situation, customs and predilections of Venezuela." *Baltimore paper.*

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

From the Norristown Register we learn, that one hundred and seven boats passed the lock on the Schuylkill Navigation, opposite to that boat, during the last week.

The establishment formerly known by the name of Judd's Hotel, has been refitted and adorned, and is now opened under the management of Mr. Saint.

The New Penitentiary near Bush hill is rapidly progressing. One range of cells is already finished, and another is near completion.

The tolls collected by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, have amounted to as much as \$700 dollars in one month, during the present season.

On the 4th inst. three thousand cords of wood were destroyed at Mount Etna iron works in Huntingdon, (Penn.) by the accidental breaking out of fire from a coal pit.

A Mr. Young, of Norwich, Connecticut, has commenced the publication of a paper in the city, called "The Canal of Intelligence." There is no disputing about tastes.

By the Hamilton (Ohio) Gazette, we perceive that the truly eccentric genius, Lorenzo Dow, is now edifying our western friends with his sermons—he preached in Hamilton to an audience consisting of nearly two thousand persons.

On the 13th inst. the steam-boat Gen. Brown, Scott arrived at St. Louis, from New Orleans, a distance of 1300 miles in seven days and seven hours, running time. This, it is stated, is perhaps the fastest running ever made on the Mississippi.

A boy only eleven years old committed suicide in Charlestown (Mass.) a few days since, by hanging himself to a beam in a barn.

The Governor of the State of Rhode Island has recently been elected a fire warden in the town of Providence!!

Capt. Sumner is lecturing in Salem, Mass. on his new theory. The eastern papers say that his auditories are numerous and attentive, and that he is making many converts to his opinions.

The Steamboat Caledonia sailed from Natchez for Louisville, May 2, with 500 passengers.

Our African Colony at Liberia is said to be flourishing. They have taken some slave ships and gained some victories, so that their state if prosperity is not the most peaceable.

Mrs. Wilkinson, widow of General Wilkinson, is about opening a "Female Academy" in New Orleans.

Colonel Dunmet has informed the Editor of the East Florida Herald, that he has planted about 80 acres in Sugar Cane, and is very confident of success. He is said to be an experienced planter, whose judgment is much relied on.

Mr. Armstead Churchwill, was killed by lightning near Mr. Ashby's mill on the Shenandoah river, (Va.) on last Saturday week, while in the act of taking a horse out of the stable, which he was going to ride. The deceased was a farmer, in the prime of life and usefulness.

The skeletons of two Indians have been dug up at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The horns of a deer were buried with one of them, denoting a famous hunter; with the other were found the skulls of several wolves.

It is worth a remark, that while the Spaniards in Cuba are making preparation to repel an invasion from Colombia, the Colombians were making similar preparation against an invasion from Cuba.

By a Medical gentleman lately returned from the Island of Cuba, and whose veracity we cannot doubt, we learn that the fog at that place is so dense, that one can drive a nail into it, and hang his hat up. [This sounds a little fibbish!]

In Ohio, lately, a man swore his life against another, and then became his bail.

In New-Bedford, Mass. during a shower, the barn of Mr. Caleb Case was struck by lightning, and consumed, together with a yoke of oxen, a horse and cow. Anna Brathwaite, the popular Female preacher of the Society of Friends, is

now in Providence, R. I. where she has delivered several public discourses.

Mr. Delaup, late of New Orleans, has issued proposals for publishing a newspaper, in the city of Vera Cruz, in the Spanish, French and English languages.

Much is said about the insects called Locusts, and Locust year, which returns once in seventeen years. The summer after the Lexington battle in 1775, was a Locust year; 1792 another; again in 1809; and now 1826. The next of course will be in 1843.

A steamboat has travelled the distance between New York and Albany, after having made 13 different landings, in 12 hours. [The distance is 150 miles.]

Some quarries of fine marble have, it is said, been recently found in the vicinity of Nashville, Tennessee, which may be employed with advantage for building, and other purposes.

The British cruisers on the coast of Africa have captured during the past year, eighteen vessels engaged in the slave trade, with upwards of three thousand slaves.

"A Crisis."—Under this head, Mr. Niles, in his Register of the 20th, notices the departure from Baltimore, of a schooner wholly laden with Domestic Cottons, for Mexico.

A man by the name of McCartney, confined in the house of correction, in Boston, for intemperance, committed suicide on the 9th inst. by cramming his stocking down his throat!

Beauchamp, convicted of the murder of S. P. Sharpe, Esq. of Kentucky, and sentenced to be hung for the same, on the 7th July, has made a full confession of the crime, even designating the spot where he had buried the bloody knife.

It is stated in the Constitutionnel, that since the first of January, 2000 officers of the French army, disgusted at the conduct of ministers, had solicited leave to retire.

Lately in England, some thieves, who had broken into a store, in attempting to make a breach in an iron chest with an iron bar struck fire and exploded 3 or 4 pounds of powder which was in the chest: the rogues were wounded, and one is said to have been caught.

Integrity.—The Mogul Sultan Achar bore this inscription upon one of his seals: "I never knew a man lost upon a straight road."

It is stated that a Branch of the United States Bank is to be established at Mobile.

During the last year, in the United States, twelve hundred young gentlemen were prepared for the profession of Medicine, six hundred for Law, and five hundred for the Ministry.

A Grand Mistake.—A survey of the route of the Grand Caledonian Canal led to the belief that the work could be constructed at an expense of £20,000, and an appropriation to that amount was first granted by the Government. The trifling sum of £980,000, says Professor Carter, was afterwards added.

The Legislature of New Hampshire assembled on Wednesday 7th June.—Matthew Harvey was elected President of the Senate, Samuel Dinsmoor, of Keene, Clerk, and Mr. French, Assistant Clerk. In the House, Henry Hubbard, Esq. was chosen Speaker.

The St. Clairsville (Ohio) Gazette states, from a source entitled to credit, that David Jennings has resigned his seat in Congress, and that his resignation has been forwarded to the Governor.

Connecticut School Fund.—The Report of the School fund to the legislature now in session, states that the funds consist in Bonds, Stock, Lands and Cash. The principal of these is \$1,719,434. The interest due is \$116,288. The number of persons between 4 and 16 years old, in Connecticut, is about 85,000. There are 208 school societies, and 85 cents is the dividend for the schooling of each person. More than 6000 dollars of interest remain on hand.

The writer of the following editorial *don* ought to receive the highest prize for the best dunning address; and we hope the typographical fraternity will contribute a small sum from their surplus funds (!!!) for that purpose.

[Baltimore Patriot.]

The Rev. Mr. R. of N. used to go to his neighbour every Saturday evening to borrow 5 dollars, which he always returned on Monday morning. As the same money which had been lent was invariably returned in payment, the lender became surprised at the repetition of a request so singular, and asked for an explanation. The good old parson replied that he had no use for the money but on Sundays; for he could preach much better with a five dollar bill in his pocket than when it was empty. If our readers have the sagacity which we believe they possess, the above story may suggest to them the reason why we sometimes write no better.

[New-Bedford Mercury.]

The exhibition of six thousand silk worms in all the different stages, from the egg to the death of the fly, may be classed among the most pleasing curiosities at present in the city of Philadelphia. They may be seen for a few days at the

Masonic Hall: the price of admission is twenty-five cents; children half price, and the proceeds are to be appropriated to the benefit of the Widow's Asylum. We are pleased to learn that the exhibition has been both extensively and fashionably attended. *Phil. Eve. Post.*

## THE GREEKS.

Our readers will be gratified as much as we have been in the news from Greece. Missolonghi has not fallen, maugre all the captures which unprincipled fabricators, have been kind enough to get up for it; so far from it, that the Barbarian who led its besiegers has received his death stroke under its walls, and his hordes of copic savages been driven off—God grant the Mahometans the same success wherever they show themselves to the Greeks. To the French renegadoes, we wish not the fate of Ibrahim. Death on the field of battle is too good for the wretch, who, born a christian, and educated a civilized man, can range himself under the murderous banner of the Turk. The latter is the appropriate instrument of his exit. To the fabricators of disaster, to the Greeks, like those who have so circumstantially put afloat the fall of Missolonghi, we wish another destiny—we wish their ears might make up the next supply that the grand seignor receives at Constantinople. *Cheraw Gaz.*

## RANDOLPHIAN.

One day while Mr. Randolph was abusing every body in a six hours Senatorial rhapsody, while he was speaking with great freedom of abuse of Mr. Webster, a Senator informed him in an undertone that Mrs. Webster was then in the gallery. He had not the delicacy to desist, however, until he had fully said what he intended of him. He next set upon Mr. Speaker Taylor; and after abusing him soundly, turned sarcastically to the gentleman who informed him of Mrs. W.'s presence, and asked, "is Mrs. Taylor present also?"

CHARLESTON, JUNE 20.

By the schooner *Lovely Keziah*, we have Havana papers to the 13th inst. inclusive.—No news.

The U. S. corvette *Hornet*, arrived the day before Capt. M'W. sailed, and requested to be reported "all well."

The Colombian privateer *Zuma*, captured by a Spanish brig of war, on the Florida Coast, is advertised for sale in the Havana papers. Her officers, five in number, and about 40 men, (three fourths colored,) had been sent to the Fortress of Cabanas, for safe keeping. *Courier.*

Speaking of the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Lloyd, the editors of the *National Intelligencer* say:

"No man ever entered the Senate, who bore a higher character than Mr. Lloyd, in that body, of which he was at the same time a most useful member and a distinguished ornament."

Captain Bradford, arrived at Plymouth, Mass reports that four thousand troops arrived from Ireland at Liverpool on the 3d of May, on their way to Manchester, to preserve order at that place.

## UNPRECEDENTED DESPATCH.

A few days ago, John Brown was discharged from the house of correction, in Boston, where he had been sentenced some time before by the Police Court. On his egress, he pilfered a shirt from a clothes-line, was detected, carried before the court, found guilty, and sentenced again to the house of correction for six months. The whole period, from the time when he was let out till the key was turned upon him the second time, was twenty minutes!

"Diplomatic Arrangements."—The National Journal states that Mr. Adams had it in contemplation, during the last session of Congress, to associate Mr. Gallatin with Mr. King at the Court of Great Britain, because of the ill health of the latter, and the importance of the subjects of negotiation. The ill health of Mr. King was certainly a good reason for the measure; but in a time of profound peace, with no fear of its disturbance, we should suppose that one able Minister might be intrusted with the diplomatic concerns of this government at any foreign court; and we think the people would consider any other practice as a useless waste of the public treasure, and as tending to increase the splendor, without adding to the strength, of the government.

Fayetteville Observer.

## VEGETATING INSECTS.

Dr. Philco, of Sangamon, in Illinois, writes under date of the 4th of May—"Capt. Abraham Hathaway has ploughed up, in an old turnip field, a number of *vegetating insects*. He gave me several of them when I was at his house a few days ago. The root of the plant is uniformly situated near the head of the creature, which is a sort of worm, or rather grub; and the stem in some instances divides into three leaves. My neighbour has planted some of these singular productions in his garden, and intends to watch their progress, and make observations."







## POETRY.

### INVOCATION TO RAIN.

FROM THE BERNARD.  
DESCEND, descend, O shower!  
The liquid treasures o'er the meadows pour,  
And raise each drooping flower.  
Yon trees that late, in blooming pride,  
Adorned the lowly valley's side,  
Thy moistening aid implore;  
Yon bower, round which the woodbine gay  
Its foliage twines in graceful play,  
Dejected droops, and seems to say,  
Descend, descend, O shower!  
Oh let not then the woodbine fade,  
But quickly grant thy fostering aid,  
And thy reviving power!  
To every plant thy care extend,  
And haste, in plenteous streams descend,  
Oh balmy shower!  
Yon herds that deck the mountain's brow  
And those that range the plain below,  
Alike thy aid implore;  
Enfeebled by the noontide ray,  
O'er hill and dale they drooping stray,  
And heaven-ward turn the languid eye,  
That asks for thee, O shower!  
Oh let not nature plead in vain,  
Let not the flower that decks the plain,  
In vain thy aid implore;  
But haste, thy pearls treasures bring,  
Revive the herds, restore the spring,  
O'er earth her emerald mantle fling,  
And soft descend, O shower!  
While health, by smiling Plenty crowned,  
Shall scatter all her roses round,  
And hail thy genial power.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.  
How sweetly on yon tranquil stream,  
The setting sun imprints his ray:  
Which back reflects the saffron beam,  
And glows when it has passed away.  
More sweetly far, when death draws nigh,  
Religion casts her soothing light:  
Sheds on the spirit's opening eye,  
Her hues immortal, pure and bright. W.

### A FRAGMENT.

Yon cloud—"is bright and beautiful, it floats  
Alone in God's horizon—on its edge  
The stars seem hung like pearls—it looks as pure  
As 'twere an angel's shroud—the white cymar  
Of purity, just peeping through its folds,  
To give a pitying look on this sad world.  
Go, visit it, and find that all is false,  
Its glories are but fog—and its white form  
Is plighted to some coming thunder gust.  
The rain, the wind, the lightning have their source  
In such bright meetings. Gaze not the clouds,  
However beautiful—Gaze at the sky:  
The clear, blue, tranquil, fixed and glorious sky.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH (OHIO) TIMES.  
"I thank you, Sir!"—How very agreeable are these words when addressed to an individual who has deserved them. How cheering to the spirits! How friendly to the feelings of a generous heart! There is a pleasure at all times in rendering a piece of service—and when we receive in return, an expression, or even a look of thankfulness, it is cheering to the soul. I recollect to have heard of a poor cabinet-maker, who was thanked, yes, virtually thanked, out of a beautiful mahogany table. He had taken it to the Parson—and who could be so well qualified to return thanks.) The table was admired—it was praised—the workman-ship extolled. The parson thanked him—he thanked him kindly—the lady thanked him—the daughter thanked him—and they all thanked him; and when the cabinet-maker was afterwards interrogated by his wife as to the price he got for his table—"O, my dear," said he, "I could not charge the parson any thing for it—he thanked me so kindly—and his lady—and his daughter—they all—they thanked me so kindly—that I—I—really could not charge them any thing for the table."

How often does a poor editor have cause to envy the cabinet-maker.—Plenty of tables to make, but no pay and no thanks. Tim Twist steps up with vast importance—"Mr. Editor, will you be so good as to give notice in your next paper that certain town officers will be elected on Monday?" Very well, sir. "If you please—good morning sir." No thanks, of course. Jack love-all comes in with a marriage to publish—It shall be attended to, sir—away he goes—he has conferred a special favor by giving you the job—call him back and thank him. Here comes sergeant Snap—"Will you please to publish a notice for the 44th company of 77th Regt. Grenadier Light Dragoons to meet next Saturday." Very well sir. "I s'pose you don't charge for such things—it helps to fill up the paper." Yes, helps to fill up—very interesting too—"Grenadier Light Dragoons"—smoke that. A tap at the

door—it is opened, and in steps a lovely girl of 17. "Sir, will you be so kind as to print my name in a pretty little border, as you did Miss Sarah James the other day!"—Certainly, Miss, it shall be done directly. "I will call for it, sir, in half an hour." Shocking disappointment! I fancied to myself the little angel would tarry 'till her name was finished—and then, O, then, to have kissed the dew-drop—Vexations! Here, Bob, print this name—hang me if I'll be plagued with it. Another rap.—Come in. "Good morning, sir"—with all the pomposity of a British Lord. "Mr. Editor, I wish you to announce me a candidate for the Assembly, and continue my name in the paper till the day of sale—election, I mean." Very well sir. No thanks for that. In bolts Peter Cut-tape without knocking—"halloo, Mr. Printer, I see you've made a mistake in our advertisement—you've got only 40 bales of Cotton, where it ought to be 400." Ha, a wide mistake, indeed—Tom, get the copy. Here it is, sir—"40 bales Sea Island Cotton." "Well, well, it's my own mistake after all—put it 400 if you please." Yes sir, 400—suppose we add another aught and make it 4000. "Very well, do so, Mr. Printer, we merchants are allowed to blow a little." 4000 bales of Cotton—mum—who'll thank us for that \* \* \*? Another rap. "Mr. Printer, I make you acquainted with Doctor Hard-fint." How do you do, Doctor Hard-fint? Take a seat sir—(handing a three-legged stool)—best we have sir. "Mr. Printer, will you do me the favour, sir, to give notice in your next paper, that I have opened an office on—street for the practice of medicine, where I will vaccinate persons gratis!" Yes sir—all persons gratis, sir? "Aye, poor people—such as are not able to pay." We'll attend to it sir. (A good way to get introduced into practice without either money or thanks.) Next comes the village lawyer, Mr. Tell-truth—"Mr. Printer, I think it would be well for you to give notice that there will be a special court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. &c.—by that means a good many persons will be present, and you will have a fine opportunity to increase your subscription list." Humph—thinks I, how will it affect your docket? Thus we might go on for an hour to enumerate cases in which an editor is frequently called upon to render services to others without enjoying the gratification of receiving so much as *thank-ee* for his trouble. The lawyer and the cobbler, the doctor and the sergeant, the tinker, the parson, the brewer and the fiddler—all, they all want something of the poor printer; and in return for which, it is too great a boon, to say—"I thank you sir." Verily, an editor has the most unthankful office upon earth. Even his bretheren of the type, from whom something like a fellow-feeling might be looked for, give him no better treatment than the rest of the world. Poor dog, he is every one's slave, and receives no thanks from any. A few days ago, after pointing out in quite a friendly way, as we supposed, some inconsistencies in a neighboring print, we were told it was "altogether gratuitous"—nobody thanked us for it. Indeed, it was even hinted that we were the "humble confederates" of Johnny Randolph. Now John says "he suffers no fool to make friends for him"—but we don't say that. Editors must submit to every thing, oblige every body, serve every body, and get no thanks at last.

### RELIGION versus CHRISTIANITY.

#### FROM COOPER.

"When Cromwell fought for power, and while he reigned  
The proud protector of the power he gained,  
Religion, harsh, intolerant austere,  
Parent of manners like herself severe,  
Drew a rough copy of the Christian face,  
Without the smile, the sweetness, or the grace;  
The dark and sullen humours of the time  
Judged every effort of the muse a crime;  
Vexed, in the finest mould of fancy cast,  
Was lumber in an age so void of taste."

#### FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

"Sir!"—said a Lady to a strutting beau—  
"Be kind enough to tell me what your trade is?"  
"Oh! certainly!"—said Dick—"if you must know—  
My trade, 'pon honor! is to please the Ladies!"  
"Surely!"—said she—"a pretty trade, my boy!  
In times like these when there's so many failures!  
If you would otherwise your time employ,  
And pay your bills, I think you'd please the tailors!"  
S. P. J.

Jack, on his fruitless head with care,  
Spread thick the rich pomatum layer,  
The powder then unsparring throws;  
For why? Jack, little as he knows,  
Knows this to justify his toil,  
Mansure is good for barren soil.

## COFFEE.

It is found that the only certain mode of retaining the pure flavour of the coffee, is to roast, pound, and boil it, all in quick succession; the roasted berries soon losing their flavor if laid by for a day, and the pounded coffee becoming insipid, even in a few hours. The Arabs of the desert, who are from necessity economical in the use of this article, follow the same process, even if they require only two cups of the liquid, roasting a handful of berries on an iron plate, pounding them in a pestle and mortar while warm, and the instant the water boils, which it will generally do by the time the other preparations are completed, so that no time is lost, putting the pounded powder into it, and suffering it to boil, stirring it at the same time for about a minute or two, when it is poured out to drink. As the beverage is taken without sugar or milk, the slightest difference in the flavor is perceptible; and long experience having shown this to be the best way of preserving it in perfection, it is perhaps worth mentioning in detail, as the use of this article has become very general. *Buckingham's Travels.*

To sleep away these bright mornings, when every thing is joyous around you—when the sun is up and gladdening creation with his smiles—when the air is full of balmy fragrance, and every thing is starting into life and beauty, seems almost to manifest ingratitude to the source of the blessings which surround us, and which are never more forcibly presented to the mind than in the revival of the new vegetable creation, when it springs from the grave of winter and impresses the mind by the most beautiful analogy of the sublime truth of the soul's immortality.

The natives of Siam are stout, but rather below the middle stature; and appear to be well fed, living principally upon rice and fish. Both sexes cut the hair short, and blacken the teeth, which, with the mouth and lips stained a deep red by chewing of betel and lime, gives them a hideous and disgusting appearance. In some, the hair of the head descends to within an inch, or even less, of the eyebrows, covering the whole of the temples, and to within a very small distance of the outer angle of the eye.

At Kano, in Africa, the women dye their feet, hair, arms and eyebrows with indigo, and their lips and teeth blood-red. The men alone are permitted to smoke tobacco, but the women also are indulged in the luxury of eating snuff: the laws as expounded declaring nothing to the contrary.

The late excellent Lindley Murray, says the London Literary Gazette, "has expressed in a written document, as well as verbally, his very earnest desire and urgent request, that after his decease none of his letters should be published. He has, however, given leave for the publication of some recollections of his life, which he wrote in consequence of repeated solicitations. This entertaining, and highly interesting little work, the last which may be expected from his pen, will in a short time be published, together with an appendix, containing a memoir of the concluding years of his life and character, and some critical remarks on his writings."

A gentleman who had some time addressed a lady, and as she thought not with the most honorable design, one day asked him which he thought the prettiest flowers, roses or tulips? "Oh! give me your two lips,"—said he, "before all the roses in the world." The lady instantly made the following reply!

"That may be, sir—but this you'll understand,  
The man who takes my lips must also take my hand."  
"A bargain," said he. They were instantly married, and often confessed that the reply gave birth to the happiest moment of their lives.

#### FROM THE ROCKVILLE ENQUIRER.

Married, on Sunday evening, the 11th inst. by William B. A. Ramsey Esq. Mr. George Loudermilk, of the Cherokee Nation, to Miss Polly McNutt, daughter of Mr. Robert McNutt, of this county.

Press'd in his arms, the chaste connubial kiss,  
Her nectar'd lips by times receiv'd and gave,  
Then as asham'd of the excessive bliss,  
Her love-dyed blush she bids his bosom save.

On a Lady who had a remarkably Long Nose.  
Once on a time, I fair Dorinda kiss'd,  
Whose nose was too distinguish'd to be missed,  
Says I—my dear, I fain would kiss you closer,  
But tho' your lips say yes, your nose says No Sir!

## For Sale,

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House, with three lots adjoining, at present occupied by Capt. John Fulton, situated in a pleasant part of the town of Salisbury. This property will be disposed of very low, and the payments made accommodated.  
For terms, apply, in my absence, to Junius Sneed, or Charles Fisher. JAMES HULE.  
Salisbury, 10th June, 1826. 715

## Valuable House and Lot,

IN the town of Salisbury, for sale. The subscriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on accommodating terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-House, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, in a fashionable, respectable, and neighborly part of the town. The house is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it would make a pleasant and desirable residence for a family out of business, or which might be engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forbs of the Yaddin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter, who has the keys of the house.  
April 29, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of it, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse it in any manner. G. M.

## NOTICE.

WILL be sold, without reserve, on the premises of the subscriber, on the 14th and 15th of July next, two tracts of Land, one called the Bryan tract, adjoining John Dismukes and others, containing 26 1/2 or 280 acres; the other called the Mill tract, containing 103 1/2 acres. The above two tracts of Land are equal to any in the county. Several very likely and valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, one yoke steers, wagons, smith and farming tools; corn, rye, wheat, oats, &c. &c. Also, I will sell the tract of land where I now reside, or rent for a term of years. Any of the above property will be sold privately, by applying before the day of sale.  
Terms of credit for land, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months; negroes, &c. 6, 9 and 12 months; bonds and good security will be required.  
May 27, 1826. JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

## Ran Away,

FROM the subscribers, on Monday night, the 5th inst. a Negro Man by the name of JOE, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, and small eyes, sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of ANNIE, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 23 years old, rather yellowish complexion, hollow small feet, very active, and smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said Negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, by writing, or sending word, to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. shall be paid for their trouble, expense, &c. and receive the thanks of the subscribers.  
417 HENRY CRESS.  
HENRY PROBST.  
Cabarrus county, N. C. June 4, 1826.

**Estate of John P. Hodgson.**  
THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgson, dec. desires all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.  
MESHACK PINKSTON, adm'r.  
Nov. 21, 1825. 93

## THE FINE YOUNG HORSE AERONAUT.

DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of Horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at twenty dollars the season, payable by sixteen dollars if paid within the season; ten dollars (cash) the single leap; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed, but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Aeronaut will be five years old next spring; is greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constructed as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Aeronaut was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomedes, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expectation was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandfathers; and the famous Horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandam of Eclipse. Aeronaut will be shown at the terms of the Superior Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season.  
Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

## All Persons

WHO are indebted to the late firm of Revell & Templeton, Tailors, in Salisbury, are earnestly desired to make settlement, by cash or note, as soon as possible, as it has become absolutely necessary to close the concerns of the firm. It is as painful to the creditor, as it is mortifying and perplexing to the debtor, to resort to the force of law for the collection of debts: from this consideration, then, if from no other, it is hoped those who are in arrears to the above named firm, will feel it to be their interest, as well as our benefit, to close their accounts with us.  
REVELL & TEMPLETON.  
April 27, 1826. 73

## New School.

A School will be opened in the Town of Salisbury, about the last of July, (if a sufficient number of scholars can be made up) wherein will be taught all the various branches of an English Education; as also, the Latin and Greek Languages. The terms will be, for English Studies, from two to five dollars; Latin and Greek, from five to ten dollars per quarter. A subscription paper is left at the Printing Office, where those disposed to patronize the school, can subscribe.  
June 21, 1826. 719pd

## Town Constable's Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday the 12th day of August next, the house and lot in said Town owned and occupied by Andrew Mathieu, to satisfy the Commissioners' tax thereon for the year 1826.  
By order of the Commissioners.  
AARON WOOLWORTH,  
Town Constable.  
Salisbury, June 27th, 1826. 7122

## NEW STORE

IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.  
THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of Brown & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of  
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.  
Which they intend selling at a small profit. Persons wishing to purchase; will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.  
MICHAEL BROWN,  
ANDREW HUNT.  
March 6, 1826.

## Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, who has a very thorough knowledge of Mercantile Business, and Book Keeping by double entry, wishes to procure a situation as an assistant in a W. I. or dry-goods store, as a salesman and accountant, in this or some adjacent county; a small compensation only will be requested. Satisfactory recommendation as to character and capability, will be given. A line addressed to L. H. W. and left at the office of the Western Carolinian, will be promptly attended to.  
Lincoln county, June 5, 1826. 4117

## Department of State.

Washington, 8th June, 1826.  
To enable this Department to comply with the subjoined Resolution of the House of Representatives, the several Claimants to whom it refers are requested to send hither by mail, as soon as practicable, Schedules of their respective Claims, exhibiting the particulars required by the Resolution, as nearly as may be; according to the following plan.

## SCHEDULE.

Name of Claimant.	Upon what Government of	Date of act complained of.	Nature of the act.	Name of vessel captured, or injured.	Amount of loss sustained, and value of property captured, and where.	Subject of, or not, to legal adjudication, where and when.	Remarks, to explain or elucidate the general nature of the claim.
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Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to submit to this House, at the next session of Congress, a Schedule of the Claims of American Citizens which have been, or shall, previous to October 1st, 1826, be filed in his Department, on the Government of France, Naples, Holland and Denmark, for illegal captures, depredations, confiscations, or any other illegal acts, since the year 1805, in which manner as to persons, a tabular statement, the name of the claimant, date of the act complained of, the nature of the claim, the amount of the loss sustained, and any other circumstance essential to the understanding of the claim, as far as practicable, between such cases as were, and such as are now, subjected to adjudication in the Courts of the aforesaid governments.  
Attest:  
MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARK,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Publishers of the Laws of the United States, will insert the above notice six weeks in their papers.  
June 13, 1826. 6/21

State of North Carolina, Montgomery county: COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April sessions, 1826. Farquhar Martin vs. Hezekiah Mask; attachment, levied on land. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the land condemned to be sold. Test:  
6/20 JOHN B. MARTIN, CLE.

## Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition expoune, for sale at this office.